

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, Editor & Proprietor.
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POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Some person at Bay City is booming Congressman Fisher for the governorship, through the *Detroit News*.

From the great crop of candidates for the republican gubernatorial nomination, it is very clear that the idea that the republican party stands for serious changes of defeat in the coming Michigan campaign, has not entered the heads of the leaders in any section of the state. *Det. News*.

R. S. Copley has been nominated for collector of customs at Georgetown, D. C. He is the man who, after Lincoln's assassination, offered this toast: "Here's to the man who pulled the trigger, that fired the shot, that killed the man who freed the nigger."

Any man or set of men have a right to quit work, but they have no right to interfere with the lives and property of others. No sure course could be taken to defend the object they seek to accomplish. These criminal acts are promptly disavowed and condemned by the knights of labor. *Time Northern*.

It is a fact which cannot be gainsaid by our friends the free traders, that a general reduction of wages, not only in manufactures, but in all classes of wage-workers, has always followed a general reduction of duties. This is a fact which no free trade generalities can hide from the people. The tariff is not a device to make manufacturers grow rich, but it great, and is to secure to the working people of our land a good price for their labor—an end which they cannot afford to imperil by working or voting in the interest of free trade fanatics. *Blade*.

P. M. Arthur, Chief of the Locomotive Engineers, seems to be the right man for that position, and has kept the organization in hand better than most others. In speaking of the strike in the Southwest he says: "We have nothing to do with the strike and discomfence. If Mr. Powderly should have ordered the K. of L. back to work on the Missouri Pacific or have revoked their charters. They have acknowledged that they had no grievance and only struck to whip the Texas & Pacific into line. I predict that the strike will be a failure. The men will break somewhere. The K. of L. let me predict will go just as the coopers' union, the miners' and the mechanics and blacksmiths did. They are all organized to strike. Strike means assessment. Assessment means death. We do not believe in boycotts. We have not had a strike in eight years. When we can get a conference we never strike."

Now some of these organizations are so badly off for a strike that they propose to strike for eight hours. I don't believe in the eight-hour doctrine. An organization engaged in striking for a reduction of working hours on the high moral principle that a man should have more time with his family when they haven't got the courage to turn a man out, if he gets drunk, acts dishonorably, or refuses to pay his debts. I don't believe in publishing his name in our journal, with the offense detailed at length. Well, I hold that a man should work all he is able when he can get work. Two hours less work means in most cases two hours more loafing about the corners and two hours more of drinking."

Master Masons on the Move.

On Saturday afternoon 86 Master Masons left this city for Grayling, the occasion being that Bay City Lodge No. 129, were to exemplify the third degree to the members of Grayling lodge, on Saturday evening. The party was increased along the route until they numbered 99 on reaching Grayling, and quite a number of members of the order congregated from points north of that place, all of whom were interested in the event.

Reaching Grayling, the party were right royally welcomed by the members of Grayling lodge, the reception being proportionate in heartiness to the size of Bro. Hadley, the master of the lodge, who weighs just 400 pounds. The hotels were quickly filled up, and when accommodations therein failed, the members of the lodge opened their homes for the reception of the visiting brethren, thereby all being handsomely provided for.

At the appointed hour the lodge met, and the work of exemplifying the third degree was conducted in an impressive manner, by the visiting members of Bay lodge.

At the conclusion of the work Grayling lodge provided the visitors with a banquet, which was heartily enjoyed notwithstanding they had partaken of the hospitality of the Grayling brethren a few hours previously in a hearty manner.

At the conclusion of the banquet, the visitors retired and started on the return trip at 9 o'clock Sunday morning, reaching this city at 11:30 a. m., all having heartily enjoyed the trip, as well as the work. *Bay City Times*.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 22, '86.
ED. AVALANCHE: The third week of the contest between the President and the Senate in regard to papers begun today with Senator Colquitt, the Baptist person from Georgia, in possession of the floor. He will sustain the President in a long speech, and then Senator Ingalls, who is prepared for one of his ablest efforts, will probably close the argument of the republican side.

In one of the most notable speeches of the past week, the new Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. Spooner, made apparent some of the president's weak points. Speaking of that remarkable expression of the president's recent message, "inocuous desuetude," he said the term always provoked a smile, though there was nothing to smile at. This was a government of law, and he was sorry that the chief executive should have used such words of any law that stood on the statute books. It was a dangerous time when the president of the United States, with an oath registered in heaven to "take care that the laws should be faithfully executed," should send a message to the Senate saying that a statute had fallen into harmless disuse. If ever there was a time when respect for law was needed it was now, when thoughtful men in many States were turning blanch faces to the future. How could the people be expected to yield cheerful obedience to the statutes when the first citizen of the republic, himself charged with their execution, asserted that a statute could humorously fall into disuse? But Mr. Spooner said that the president did not believe his own statement his acts had been better than his words, for he had sent in a large number of nominations of men to take the places of officers suspended by him, under the authority of the very act to which reference had been made.

Sen. Spooner is not only the most youthful looking and youngest man in the Senate, but also the shortest in stature. He is familiarly called "coat-tail" Spooner among his constituents, the sobriquet having arisen from a remark on the opening day of the session that Mr. Spooner's coat tail came nearer to the floor than that of any other Senator in the Chamber.

It is now believed the numerous provisions of Senator Jones, of Florida, hopelessly ruined his political future. His friends think that had he paid any sort of attention to his senatorial duties this winter he would have had no trouble in securing a re-election to the Senate term beginning next year. But on account of his unnecessary and persistent absence from his post, it is thought that there is no hope for him, and Florida is talking about sending some one here to fill his empty seat during the remainder of this session. The Senator now ignores every effort to induce him to give up the hopeless prosecution of his Detroit suit and return to Washington. He no longer responds to any messages sent him on the subject, and some of his doubt friends say that there is no doubt about his partial insanity and irresponsibility for his actions.

Senator Jones is a heavy, coarse-looking man, who, as a Naval officer, was, through the confusion of politics in Florida, became a United States Senator. He has inordinate vanity, especially in regard to his fascinations for ladies, which exist, however, only in his own imagination. His present campaign in Detroit is not surprising to the people in Washington, who know him and have seen him in pursuit of a rich wife several times before. His course towards a rich Massachusetts widow, and next towards a wealthy Baltimore lady were scarcely less public and absurd than his pursuit of the Detroit heiress.

An interesting hearing has been given this week by the House Committee on Territories to the Woman's Suffrage Association. It was on their petition for a law giving women equal suffrage in the Territories. Reverend Annie Shaw made an address showing the impolicy of excluding one half of the citizens. Mr. Blackwell, of Massachusetts showed by seventeen years experience in Wyoming, certified by five successive governors, leading officials of both parties, and all the newspapers that woman suffrage was successful, and that nine-tenths of all the women voted. Judge Carey also gave emphatic testimony to the good results of woman suffrage out there. He mentioned that his wife had voted for him several times, and once against him, and he raised a laugh by stating that his mother-in-law had voted for him repeatedly.

The social event for which the fashionable world of Washington is now making preparation is the Mc-Careme, or Mid-Lent Charity Ball. The church wants an indulgence of several days at this season, and the gay young folks are looking forward to this affair eagerly, as it is expected to be the most cheerful one of the season. It will be given at the residence of Secretary Whitney on April 1, and the proceeds will be used to establish a lodging house for Washington news boys. Cards of invitation will be sent and will be accepted, a contribution of \$5 will be expected from each.

The editor of the Harbor Springs *Rejoinder* says that he has not joined the order yet, but he has six nights of labor each week, just the same.

Country Magazine.

"Strikes, Lockouts, and Arbitration" is the title of a timely and important article in the April *Century* by George May Powell. It aims to be an unbiased study of the relations of capital and labor, and of the methods of settling differences. Mr. Powell at the outset says, "Labor and capital are each necessary to the other as the two wings of a bird. Cripple either wing and the other is useless."

Three anecdotal articles in this number form a most entertaining account of the famous Confederate cruiser *Alabama* and her duel with the *Kearsarge*. P. D. Haywood, who was a seaman on the *Alabama*, describes "Life on the *Alabama*," with graphic imagery; Lieutenant Commander John McIntosh Tell, in his paper, gives an authoritative account of the reasons which impelled Captain Semmes to try issues with the *Kearsarge*, and of the fight while Surgeon John M. Brown of the *Kearsarge* contributes the Union history of that stirring event. In point both of illustrations and anecdotal interest, these articles are perhaps second to none that have appeared in the *Century* War Series. In "Memoranda on the Civil War," Captain Charles King replies to General Pope, in vindication of his father, General Rufus King.

The fiction of the number comprises the third part of the "The Minister's Charge," in which Mr. Howells gives his hero the experience of a sojourn in a tramp's lodging house; the conclusion of Mrs. Mary Halleck Foote's dramatic novel, "John Bodewin's Testimony," and two short stories.

"Topics of the time" contains a discussion of the personal and art questions, which are suggested by the proposal to erect a national memorial to General Grant, also an editorial, entitled "Good Signs on the Lecture Platform," "The Foot House," as usual in manual training, and among the other contributions are Bishop Dudley's answer to the question, "Should the Federal Government give aid to Popular Education?"

The poems of the number are contributed by Mrs. Celia Thaxter, Miss Winifred Howells, John Vance Cheney, and in "Halea-Brac," by Charles Henry Webb, Mrs. Martha Wolcott, Hitchcock, Walter Learned, and others.

St. Nicholas for April.

H. C. Bunner opens the number with a bright and amusing fantasy story, entitled, "Casper," which is illustrated by O. H. Hofford, and by the frontispiece—drawn by Leon Moran.

Edward Everett with a more practical aim tells how the "Vacation schools in Boston" were started; and Charles Barnard, in a story called "Sophie Comer and the Vacation," one of those popular and paradoxically named institutions. Henry Sandham contributes eleven drawings illustrating both articles.

A very interesting "Historic Girl" is told about by E. S. Brooks. Her name was "Voo of Hwany-bo." She was a Chinese girl, brought up under Christian influences, and became the only woman who ever ruled the "Middle Kingdom," as "Empress Supreme." Frank R. Stockton brings us a little nearer home in his "Personal Conducted" paper, in which he describes the perils of Alpine climbing, and relates how he himself made the ascent of the High by railway.

Mrs. Burnett's serial, "Little Lord Fauntleroy," keeps at the same high water mark it reached in the last installment. Horace B. Sanders' "George Washington" carries the hero through the campaign with Braddock, and his subsequent military experience as commander-in-chief of the Virginia forces, his courtship and marriage.

Other stories and sketches include: "Ben's Sister," a lost-in-the-snow story by Maria L. Pool; "An Imprisoned Whale," a natural history sketch by Edmund Collins; and "A Visit to Shakespeare's School," by the Rev. Alfred Daulker. There are poems and verses by Harlan H. Ballard, Sydney Dwyer, and Caro A. Lloyd; and pictures by R. B. Birch, Alfred Brennan, and James Monroe.

Bucklen's Arnica Salvo.

"THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chillsbuns, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For Sale By Dr. N. H. TRAYER, AGT.

Never Give Up.

If you are suffering with low and depressed spirits, loss of appetite, general debility, disordered blood, weak constitution, headache, or any disease or bilious affluence, by all means procure a bottle of Electric Bitters. You will be surprised to discover the rapid improvement that will follow; you will be inspired with new life, strength and activity will return; pain and misery will cease, and henceforth you will rejoice in the praise of Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by Dr. N. H. TRAYER.

Miraculous Escape.

W. W. Reed, druggist, of Winchester, Ind., writes: "One of my customers, Mrs. Louise Pike, of Indiana, Randolph Co., Ind., was a long sufferer with Consumption, and was given up to die by her physicians. She heard of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and began buying it of me. In six months the time she walked to this city, a distance of six miles, and is now so much improved she has quit using it. She feels she owes her life to it. Free Trial Bottles at Dr. N. H. TRAYER'S Drug Store."

A Complete Stock of STATIONERY, SCHOOL BOOKS AND A FRESH STOCK OF DRUGS AT THE NEW DRUG STORE! L. FOURNIER & Co.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by Henry J. Baxton, E. Hall, dated the 17th day of May A. D. 1884, in favor of Mortgages on page 29, in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Crawford, State of Michigan, which said mortgage was on the second day of January 1885, assigned by said Baxton & Hall to Baxter L. Carlton, which said assignment was on the 1st day of March 1885, duly recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds for Crawford County in the "Book of Mortgages on page 29, on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, and fifteen dollars attorney fee, as provided by statute, making in all the sum of two hundred dollars, and said mortgage is hereby foreclosed by the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the Statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises at public vendue to the highest bidder on the 1st day of April 1886, at ten o'clock in the forenoon at that day at the front door of the Court House in the Village of Grayling, said County of Crawford, said Court House being the place where the Court for said County of Crawford is held, and said mortgaged premises to be sold are described as follows, to wit: Lots three and four in block three in the village of Grayling.

BAXTER L. CARLTON, Sheriff of the County of Crawford, Michigan.

Sheriff Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court of the County of Crawford, in favor of the Township of Frederic against the goods, chattels and real estate of Leopold W. Wright, Francis J. Wright, James A. Wright, James Hamilton and John Baker, in said County to me in and out of debt, I did, on the 24th day of April 1886, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, the following described real estate, that is to wit: That certain lot and block, situated in the Township of Frederic, said County of Crawford, and being in said County of Crawford, and particularly known and described as the North-East 1/4 of Section 12, in Township 22 N. 2 W. 3 E. of Range 4 W. 11 N. 2 W. 3 E. of the 6th Range of the 3rd Township, which said lot and block is situated in the Township of Frederic, said County of Crawford, and being in said County of Crawford, and particularly known and described as the North-East 1/4 of Section 12, in Township 22 N. 2 W. 3 E. of Range 4 W. 11 N. 2 W. 3 E. of the 6th Range of the 3rd Township, which said lot and block is situated in the Township of Frederic, said County of Crawford, and being in said County of Crawford, and particularly known 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NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

The will of Senator Chaffee, made before the Grant & Ward failure has been found, gives \$500,000 to Mrs. U. S. Grant, Jr., and \$300,000 to other relatives.

One stroke of lightning at Watertown, Conn., demolished a house and instantly killed Sarah and Eliza McGuffey.

Louise Blackman, a school-teacher, of Ocean County, New Jersey, whipped with a birch rod a politician and cranberry raiser by the name of Eamon, whom she charged with slandering her.

Neal Dow, the Maine prohibitionist, celebrated his eighty-second birthday by a family gathering at Portland.

Owing to the loss of the Oregon, the Cunard Company has abandoned the running of fast weekly steamers between Boston and Liverpool.

A huge bald eagle undertook to carry an eight-year-old boy from the farm of Joseph Davis, at Manlius, New York, but was felled by laborers.

At a meeting of the Presidents of the anthracite coal companies it was unanimously agreed that the total output of coal this year should not exceed 33,500,000 tons.

Al J. Jaehne, of New York, has been released from prison on bail.

WESTERN.

Insurance agents claim that the losses by fire in Chicago last year consumed more money than was paid in premiums.

Should the citizens of St. Joseph, Mo., subscribe \$200,000 toward the stock of the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Road, the Rock Island Company will at once commence the building of four hundred miles of track on its Kansas extension.

No indictment was found against Henry T. Wright, formerly Assistant Postmaster at Racine, who was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary at Chester, Illinois, for embezzling \$5,000 of Government funds.

Since the decision in the Mackinac case by the Federal Supreme Court, steps have been taken to secure Wright's release.

A. M. Billings, of Chicago, is said to have secured absolute control of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Colorado Railroad Company, in the interest of the Atchison and Topeka, which will soon commence work on a northern extension to St. Louis.

The flour output at Minneapolis last week reached 10,000 barrels, against 8,000 barrels the preceding week. The decline in wheat has stopped the free movement of flour.

Near Walker, Iowa, a man named Armstrong rushed in front of a train, placed his head on the rails, and was beheaded by the wheels.

Harvey Whitehead, a youth of 16, whose parents reside at Bethel, Conn., drowned himself at Durand, Ill.

Van Northwick's paper-bag factory at Batavia, Ill., was destroyed by fire, property being destroyed to the amount of \$75,000.

The Windsor Hotel, a bank, and twenty-seven frame business structures at Sault, Col., were destroyed by fire. The total loss is placed at \$120,000, with insurance of \$45,000.

William M. Smith, of Lexington, Ill., formerly Speaker of the Lower house of the Illinois Legislature, and for some time a member of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. He had been in bad health for several years.

The incorporation articles of the Minnesota & Northwestern Railway were placed on file last week in the Circuit Court at Freeport, Ill. The company proposes to build a line from Chicago to East Dubuque, Ill., and will probably continue the line to St. Paul. The capital stock is \$5,000,000.

SOUTHERN.

The Fitzgerald horse company of Lincoln, Neb., won the first prize in the American contest at New Orleans.

A conflagration at Helena, Ark., originating in the Eagle Block, destroyed the opera house, the postoffice, the dry goods store of S. Scott, and numerous other establishments. The loss is estimated at \$250,000.

The will of Thomas S. Sorell, of New Orleans, has just been admitted to probate. It developed the fact that the deceased left a fortune of over \$8,000,000 to his two daughters, one of them Mrs. Richard D. Kerby. The estate includes some valuable property in Cincinnati.

A fire in New Orleans destroyed nine residences in the vicinity of Baronne and Washington streets.

Three negroes were lynched at Auburn, Ky., for assaulting the daughter of a prominent citizen of that place.

In a fight at Tuscola, Texas, caused by a dispute about cattle stealing, four men were shot dead and two others fatally wounded.

The boiler in a saw-mill at Calera, Ala., exploded, killing three men and badly wounding four others.

WASHINGTON.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided that the Atlantic and Pacific Road has no legal claim to 2,510 acres of land along its track between San Francisco and San Bernardino, and its restoration to the public domain is ordered.

"Secretary Manning is a very sick man, and will not be upon his feet again for many weeks," says a Washington special of March 23. "His physicians tell reports that his condition is far more critical, and in private they express the greatest concern for his ultimate recovery. It is said that the Secretary informed Colonel Lamont this morning that it would be weeks before he would be able to resume the duties of his office, and that he intended an intention of tendering his resignation. The Colonel communicated this intention to the President, who immediately sent word to Mr. Manning that he could not spare him from the Cabinet. The President suggested to the Secretary to take a long vacation."

"Senator Riddleberger of Virginia, was assaulted in the east corridor of the Senate Chamber by A. V. Jones, one of his constituents," says a Washington special. "Jones was heard to ask Senator Riddleberger for money. The Senator refused, and Jones attempted to strike him. The Senator wrenched off the blow, whereupon Jones put his hand on his pistol pocket. Senator Riddleberger grasped and firmly held Jones' hand until a couple of Senate employees came up and carried Jones off. Senator Riddleberger said that this was simply one of several attempts of certain people to make him do or say anything which would warrant his expulsion from the Senate. But," he said, "I am on my guard, and will not be drawn into any such misadventure." The Senator feels very bitterly toward Senator Mahone."

Ex-Congressman Cass Young testified last March 18, in the telephone investigation at Washington, that the Attorney General never told him that he knew of or that he would bring suit against the Bell Telephone Company. Witness never spoke to Solicitor General

Good about the Attorney General's departure, and until he had seen it in the papers, he had not heard that the Attorney General was to leave town in order that Good might bring the suit. Witness had, at Van Duhury's request, written a letter to the President appealing from the action of the Attorney General in refusing to have anything to do with a telephone suit, but before it was delivered Solicitor General Good had brought suit.

POLITICAL.

The Indiana Congressmen who called at the Executive Mansion to present the claims of John D. Stott on the public printing office were informed by the President that he had no intention to make a change in the office during the session of Congress, as public business might be impeded.

The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia has decided by a tie vote to report adversely the nomination of J. C. Matthews (colored) of Albany, N. Y., to be Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia.

Governor Stoneman has appointed George Hearst United States Senator from California, vice John F. Miller, deceased.

The Iowa Senate has passed a bill making drunkenness a misdemeanor, punishable with a severe penalty in an increasing ratio to the number of offenses.

The Postmaster General sent a statement to the Senate showing that the number of removals of fourth-class Postmasters during the first year of the present administration was 8,645. Of these there were 618 in Illinois, 401 in Indiana, 309 in Iowa, 305 in Wisconsin, 341 in Michigan, 124 in Minnesota, 98 in Nebraska, 125 in Dakota, and 253 in Kansas. There was 1,653 removals in New York State alone.

The House of Representatives has passed a bill making drunkenness a misdemeanor, punishable with a severe penalty in an increasing ratio to the number of offenses.

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AN OLD PREJUDICE DISAPPEARING.

Importance.

When you visit or leave New York City, are you not surprised to find that the prejudice against women doctors has long since died out. There are several in the United States, it is said, who enjoy an annual income of \$20,000 and over, and a practice worth \$50,000 a year is common. They have reached their present honorable position by hard and conscientious work, and all they receive is well earned. Medical colleges for women are now established in all the large cities, and the graduates from them number several hundred every year. Among the women doctors of Illinois is Miss Addie M. Barnes, of Danville, who recently moved to that city from Lafayette, Ind. She has recently had herself as a patient, and how she was successful in working a cure she tells as follows:

"I had a very stubborn case of sciatica and had been confined to my bed for three weeks. I had bilstered the limb and used all kinds of liniments to no purpose. Rev. Dr. Buchtel told me of the wonderful remedy, *Atthophoros*. Our druggist sent for it and I bought two bottles of it. Before I had taken three doses I was able to get out of bed and sit up for two hours. In three days I went down the street. I believe that I had persevered with the remedy the cure would have been permanent. However, I have never been such a sufferer since. I keep *Atthophoros* in my office and often tell patients of the great relief it gave me, and recommend it."

"E. K. Mercer, proprietor of the Princeton (Ill.) Tribune, says of *Atthophoros*: 'I had a long and severe case of sciatica and had been confined to my bed for more than half a dozen doctors. Mr. John H. Hutzel, proprietor of the West Side Pavilion, No. 678 West Indiana street, Chicago, who had been a victim of sciatica, says: 'I never had a severe case of sciatica before this rheumatism came on me, and I would just remark here that I never would have tried it if it had not been for the fact that I had heard of it. I came from the hospital on the 3d of July. Two days after that I was unable to walk or sleep at night. I was in this condition when I commenced with *Atthophoros* on the 7th. In fact, and by the 15th of the month I was well. You can see by my book, I have an exact record of the dates of the time I commenced using it and when I was well. How long was your case, Mr. Hutzel?'"

"For five weeks I was confined to my bed, during which time I lost twenty-three pounds of flesh."

"How much did you use to effect this cure?"

"Two bottles did the work, and I have not felt any pain or return of the disease since."

"Have you known of any others that have been cured?"

"Yes, the lady that recommended it to me said she knew of an old chronic case of sciatica that had been cured by the use of *Atthophoros*. I have had many persons that knew how I had been afflicted, and they were all cured. I am always glad to be able to say that *Atthophoros* is the sovereign remedy for rheumatism."

"Let us see your copy of the receipt of your druggist, will you send it express paid, on receipt of remittance, one dollar per bottle. We will not be persuaded to try anything else, but order at once from us as directed. *Atthophoros* Co., 121 West Madison, New York."

There were 191 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the week ending 20th in the preceding week, and 215, 103, 170, and 118 in the corresponding weeks of 1887, 1888, 1889, and 1890, respectively. About 77 per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than \$5,000. The movement of general merchandise throughout the United States, as reported by wire to Bradstreet's, shows a decline as compared with the preceding week. This is largely due to the continuation of the strike on Northwestern railways, and the unsettling of confidence generally in industrial and transportation lines. Reports on the number of striking operatives in the country show a total of 62,000, against 55,000 on March 13. The decline in the number of striking operatives is about \$500 in the preceding week, but the 10,000 strike-drawn and sent out at New York have raised the aggregate. The 5,000 road striking employees do not exceed 5,000, with 4,500 others thrown out of work.

A negro named John Drake was executed at Thomasburg, Ga., for the murder of his wife and the execution of her corpse.

Mr. Robert B. Downing, an actor of New York, was arrested on suspicion of having killed a woman named Kate, who was found dead in a rooming house at New York.

The Edmunds resolutions condemning the Attorney General for his refusal to furnish copies of papers described and delivered to the Senate, were adopted by the Senate on March 23. The first resolution, which provides that the Attorney General, upon the request of the Senate, shall furnish copies of papers described and delivered to the Senate, was adopted by a majority of one vote, 30 yeas and 29 nays.

The second resolution, which provides that the Attorney General, upon the request of the Senate, shall furnish copies of papers described and delivered to the Senate, was adopted by a majority of one vote, 30 yeas and 29 nays.

The third resolution, which provides that the Attorney General, upon the request of the Senate, shall furnish copies of papers described and delivered to the Senate, was adopted by a majority of one vote, 30 yeas and 29 nays.

The fourth resolution, which provides that the Attorney General, upon the request of the Senate, shall furnish copies of papers described and delivered to the Senate, was adopted by a majority of one vote, 30 yeas and 29 nays.

The fifth resolution, which provides that the Attorney General, upon the request of the Senate, shall furnish copies of papers described and delivered to the Senate, was adopted by a majority of one vote, 30 yeas and 29 nays.

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The seventh resolution, which provides that the Attorney General, upon the request of the Senate, shall furnish copies of papers described and delivered to the Senate, was adopted by a majority of one vote, 30 yeas and 29 nays.

The eighth resolution, which provides that the Attorney General, upon the request of the Senate, shall furnish copies of papers described and delivered to the Senate, was adopted by a majority of one vote, 30 yeas and 29 nays.

The ninth resolution, which provides that the Attorney General, upon the request of the Senate, shall furnish copies of papers described and delivered to the Senate, was adopted by a majority of one vote, 30 yeas and 29 nays.

The tenth resolution, which provides that the Attorney General, upon the request of the Senate, shall furnish copies of papers described and delivered to the Senate, was adopted by a majority of one vote, 30 yeas and 29 nays.

The eleventh resolution, which provides that the Attorney General, upon the request of the Senate, shall furnish copies of papers described and delivered to the Senate, was adopted by a majority of one vote, 30 yeas and 29 nays.

The twelfth resolution, which provides that the Attorney General, upon the request of the Senate, shall furnish copies of papers described and delivered to the Senate, was adopted by a majority of one vote, 30 yeas and 29 nays.

The thirteenth resolution, which provides that the Attorney General, upon the request of the Senate, shall furnish copies of papers described and delivered to the Senate, was adopted by a majority of one vote, 30 yeas and 29 nays.

The fourteenth resolution, which provides that the Attorney General, upon the request of the Senate, shall furnish copies of papers described and delivered to the Senate, was adopted by a majority of one vote, 30 yeas and 29 nays.

The fifteenth resolution, which provides that the Attorney General, upon the request of the Senate, shall furnish copies of papers described and delivered to the Senate, was adopted by a majority of one vote, 30 yeas and 29 nays.

The sixteenth resolution, which provides that the Attorney General, upon the request of the Senate, shall furnish copies of papers described and delivered to the Senate, was adopted by a majority of one vote, 30 yeas and 29 nays.

The seventeenth resolution, which provides that the Attorney General, upon the request of the Senate, shall furnish copies of papers described and delivered to the Senate, was adopted by a majority of one vote, 30 yeas and 29 nays.

The eighteenth resolution, which provides that the Attorney General, upon the request of the Senate, shall furnish copies of papers described and delivered to the Senate, was adopted by a majority of one vote, 30 yeas and 29 nays.

The nineteenth resolution, which provides that the Attorney General, upon the request of the Senate, shall furnish copies of papers described and delivered to the Senate, was adopted by a majority of one vote, 30 yeas and 29 nays.

The twentieth resolution, which provides that the Attorney General, upon the request of the Senate, shall furnish copies of papers described and delivered to the Senate, was adopted by a majority of one vote, 30 yeas and 29 nays.

The twenty-first resolution, which provides that the Attorney General, upon the request of the Senate, shall furnish copies of papers described and delivered to the Senate, was adopted by a majority of one vote, 30 yeas and 29 nays.

The twenty-second resolution, which provides that the Attorney General, upon the request of the Senate, shall furnish copies of papers described and delivered to the Senate, was adopted by a majority of one vote, 30 yeas and 29 nays.

The twenty-third resolution, which provides that the Attorney General, upon the request of the Senate, shall furnish copies of papers described and delivered to the Senate, was adopted by a majority of one vote, 30 yeas and 29 nays.

The twenty-fourth resolution, which provides that the Attorney General, upon the request of the Senate, shall furnish copies of papers described and delivered to the Senate, was adopted by a majority of one vote, 30 yeas and 29 nays.

The twenty-fifth resolution, which provides that the Attorney General, upon the request of the Senate, shall furnish copies of papers described and delivered to the Senate, was adopted by a majority of one vote, 30 yeas and 29 nays.

The twenty-sixth resolution, which provides that the Attorney General, upon the request of the Senate, shall furnish copies of papers described and delivered to the Senate, was adopted by a majority of one vote, 30 yeas and 29 nays.

The twenty-seventh resolution, which provides that the Attorney General, upon the request of the Senate, shall furnish copies of papers described and delivered to the Senate, was adopted by a majority of one vote, 30 yeas and 29 nays.

The twenty-eighth resolution, which provides that the Attorney General, upon the request of the Senate, shall furnish copies of papers described and delivered to the Senate, was adopted by a majority of one vote, 30 yeas and 29 nays.

The twenty-ninth resolution, which provides that the Attorney General, upon the request of the Senate, shall furnish copies of papers described and delivered to the Senate, was adopted by a majority of one vote, 30 yeas and 29 nays.

The thirtieth resolution, which provides that the Attorney General, upon the request of the Senate, shall furnish copies of papers described and delivered to the Senate, was adopted by a majority of one vote, 30 yeas and 29 nays.

AN OLD PREJUDICE DISAPPEARING.

Importance.

When you visit or leave New York City, are you not surprised to find that the prejudice against women doctors has long since died out. There are several in the United States, it is said, who enjoy an annual income of \$20,000 and over, and a practice worth \$50,000 a year is common. They have reached their present honorable position by hard and conscientious work, and all they receive is well earned. Medical colleges for women are now established in all the large cities, and the graduates from them number several hundred every year. Among the women doctors of Illinois is Miss Addie M. Barnes, of Danville, who recently moved to that city from Lafayette, Ind. She has recently had herself as a patient, and how she was successful in working a cure she tells as follows:

"I had a very stubborn case of sciatica and had been confined to my bed for three weeks. I had bilstered the limb and used all kinds of liniments to no purpose. Rev. Dr. Buchtel told me of the wonderful remedy, *Atthophoros*. Our druggist sent for it and I bought two bottles of it. Before I had taken three doses I was able to get out of bed and sit up for two hours. In three days I went down the street. I believe that I had persevered with the remedy the cure would have been permanent. However, I have never been such a sufferer since. I keep *Atthophoros* in my office and often tell patients of the great relief it gave me, and recommend it."

"E. K. Mercer, proprietor of the Princeton (Ill.) Tribune, says of *Atthophoros*: 'I had a long and severe case of sciatica and had been confined to my bed for more than half a dozen doctors. Mr. John H. Hutzel, proprietor of the West Side Pavilion, No. 678 West Indiana street, Chicago, who had been a victim of sciatica, says: 'I never had a severe case of sciatica before this rheumatism came on me, and I would just remark here that I never would have tried it if it had not been for the fact that I had heard of it. I came from the hospital on the 3d of July. Two days after that I was unable to walk or sleep at night. I was in this condition when I commenced with *Atthophoros* on the 7th. In fact, and by the 15th of the month I was well. You can see by my book, I have an exact record of the dates of the time I commenced using it and when I was well. How long was your case, Mr. Hutzel?'"

"For five weeks I was confined to my bed, during which time I lost twenty-three pounds of flesh."

"How much did you use to effect this cure?"

"Two bottles did the work, and I have not felt any pain or return of the disease since."

"Have you known of any others that have been cured?"

"Yes, the lady that recommended it to me said she knew of an old chronic case of sciatica that had been cured by the use of *Atthophoros*. I have had many persons that knew how I had been afflicted, and they were all cured. I am always glad to be able to say that *Atthophoros* is the sovereign remedy for rheumatism."

"Let us see your copy of the receipt of your druggist, will you send it express paid, on receipt of remittance, one dollar per bottle. We will not be persuaded to try anything else, but order at once from us as directed. *Atthophoros* Co., 121 West Madison, New York."

There were 191 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the week ending 20th in the preceding week, and 215, 103, 170, and 118 in the corresponding weeks of 1887, 1888, 1889, and 1890, respectively. About 77 per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than \$5,000. The movement of general merchandise throughout the United States, as reported by wire to Bradstreet's, shows a decline as compared with the preceding week. This is largely due to the continuation of the strike on Northwestern railways, and the unsettling of confidence generally in industrial and transportation lines. Reports on the number of striking operatives in the country show a total of 62,000, against 55,000 on March 13. The decline in the number of striking operatives is about \$500 in the preceding week, but the 10,000 strike-drawn and sent out at New York have raised the aggregate. The 5,000 road striking employees do not exceed 5,000, with 4,500 others thrown out of work.

A negro named John Drake was executed at Thomasburg, Ga., for the murder of his wife and the execution of her corpse.

Mr. Robert B. Downing, an actor of New York, was arrested on suspicion of having killed a woman named Kate, who was found dead in a rooming house at New York.

The Edmunds resolutions condemning the Attorney General for his refusal to furnish copies of papers described and delivered to the Senate, were adopted by the Senate on March 23. The first resolution, which provides that the Attorney General, upon the request of the Senate, shall furnish copies of papers described and delivered to the Senate, was adopted by a majority of one vote, 30 yeas and 29 nays.

The second resolution, which provides that the Attorney General, upon the request of the Senate, shall furnish copies of papers described and delivered to the Senate, was adopted by a majority of one vote, 30 yeas and 29 nays.

The third resolution, which provides that the Attorney General, upon the request of the Senate, shall furnish copies of papers described and delivered to the Senate, was adopted by a majority of one vote, 30 yeas and 29 nays.

The fourth resolution, which provides that the Attorney General, upon the request of the Senate, shall furnish copies of papers described and delivered to the Senate, was adopted by a majority of one vote, 30 yeas and 29 nays.

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The sixth resolution, which provides that the Attorney General, upon the request of the Senate, shall furnish copies of papers described and delivered to the Senate, was adopted by a majority of one vote, 30 yeas and 29 nays.

The seventh resolution, which provides that the Attorney General, upon the request of the Senate, shall furnish copies of papers described and delivered to the Senate, was adopted by a majority of one vote, 30 yeas and 29 nays.

The eighth resolution, which provides that the Attorney General, upon the request of the Senate, shall furnish copies of papers described and delivered to the Senate, was adopted by a majority of one vote, 30 yeas and 29 nays.

The ninth resolution, which provides that the Attorney General, upon the request of the Senate, shall furnish copies of papers described and delivered to the Senate, was adopted by a majority of one vote, 30 yeas and 29 nays.

The tenth resolution, which provides that the Attorney General, upon the request of the Senate, shall furnish copies of papers described and delivered to the Senate, was adopted by a majority of one vote, 30 yeas and 29 nays.

The eleventh resolution, which provides that the Attorney General, upon the request of the Senate, shall furnish copies of papers described and delivered to the Senate, was adopted by a majority of one vote, 30 yeas and 29 nays.

The twelfth resolution, which provides that the Attorney General, upon the request of the Senate, shall furnish copies of papers described and delivered to the Senate, was adopted by a majority of one vote, 30 yeas and 29 nays.

The thirteenth resolution, which provides that the Attorney General, upon the request of the Senate, shall furnish copies of papers described and delivered to the Senate, was adopted by a majority of one vote, 30 yeas and 29 nays.

The fourteenth resolution, which provides that the Attorney General, upon the request of the Senate, shall furnish copies of papers described and delivered to the Senate, was adopted by a majority of one vote, 30 yeas and 29 nays.

The fifteenth resolution, which provides that the Attorney General, upon the request of the Senate, shall furnish copies of papers described and delivered to the Senate, was adopted by a majority of one vote, 30 yeas and 29 nays.

The sixteenth resolution, which provides that the Attorney General, upon the request of the Senate, shall furnish copies of papers described and delivered to the Senate, was adopted by a majority of one vote, 30 yeas and 29 nays.